

Ohio Dry Democracy

Resolutions adopted by dry democrats of Ohio, assembled in convention at Columbus, Ohio, March 12, 1917:

"Be it resolved, That we, the Democratic Dry Federation of Ohio, in convention assembled on this the eve of the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the democratic party and popular government, hereby declare anew our faith in the democratic party as a party of the people, and in the crisis now confronting this nation we pledge our loyalty to the country, our party and our President, and we point with pride to the fact that more than three-fourths of the territory of the United States has abolished the liquor traffic, and that of the twenty-five dry states in the union, eighteen of them are now in the democratic column.

"That enforcement of prohibitory laws is made a reality through measures enacted under national democratic rule, and that the first national prohibition law was enacted by a democratic house and a democratic senate and signed by a democratic President.

"That the saloon is a menace to the physical, moral, and economical welfare and well-being of any and every people and nation on earth.

"That in times of war the saloon is even a greater menace than in times of peace, and that our nation having been by congress of the United States in this present month declared to be in a state of war, the moral and physical fitness and well-being of our soldiers demand that the saloons be forthwith abolished,

"That congress should forthwith prohibit the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors from grain and every article useful for food or food products, in order that our country's supply of foodstuffs for our people and our soldiers and sailors be conserved to the greatest possible extent.

"That the prosperity of our industries, the safety of our people who toil for a livelihood, the happiness and integrity of our homes, the emancipation of our political parties from the arrogance of the liquor interests and the corrupting influences of the saloon, the more efficient and economical administration of the several functions of local, state and national government, and all things which tend to the betterment of business and social conditions demand the utter prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage uses.

"That all democrats here assembled promise their individual and collective support to the movement to vote the saloon out of Ohio next November 6th, by the sacred pledges of their services and means to the fullness of their ability, to do and give.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President, our governor, our senators and congressmen and the members of our own general assembly.

"Senator J. Henry Miller, Newark; Mr. John J. Lentz, Columbus; Judge L. G. Long, Dayton; Judge C. E. Peoples, Pomeroy; Dahl V. Cooper, Youngstown; W. B. Cosgrave, Zanesville; S. A. Mullikin, Marietta; Charles L. Swain, Cincinnati; Guy A. Teeter, Belleville; S. S. Burtsfield, Toledo; Newton L. Brumell, Lebanon; W. R. Mehaffey, Lima; Judge J. M. Bickel, Greenville; George B. Heise, Wauseon; Ben Watson, Delaware; J. E. Hurst, New Philadelphia."

ELOQUENCE IN EULOGY

Following is Benjamin H. Hill's tribute to General Robert E. Lee, from page 439-Vol. 1, "Messages and papers of the Confederacy":

"When the future historian shall come to survey the character of Lee, he will find it rising like a hugh mountain above the undulating plain of humanity, and he must lift his eyes toward Heaven to catch its summit. He possessed every virtue of other great commanders without their vices. He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without cruelty, a victor without oppression, a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a neighbor without reproach, a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He

was Caesar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny, Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward. He was obedient to authority as a servant, and royal in authority as a true king. He was as gentle as a woman in life, modest and pure as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman vestal in duty, submissive to law as Socrates and grand in battle as Achilles."

BEFORE TEXAS LEGISLATURE

By resolution of the legislature of Texas, Mr. Bryan was invited to address that body at a date to be selected by him. His address was given March 17. A copy of the senate concurrent resolution No. 18, sent to Mr. Bryan at Miami, Fla., Feb. 24, follows:

"Whereas, That the great and true democrat, William Jennings Bryan, who for the past quarter of a century has been fighting the battles of democracy in the interest of the plain people of this country; and,

"Whereas, This great democrat has thrice led the democratic party in its fight to rescue the people from the tyranny of republican misrule and has come out of each campaign stronger in the confidence of the masses; and,

"Whereas, He was the greatest factor in placing in the White house one of the greatest Presidents since the days of Lincoln; and,

"Whereas, during the re-election of President Wilson it was through his campaigns in the west that this section of the country was largely influenced in its electoral vote; and,

"Whereas, this unimpeachable democrat stands at the forefront in trying to preserve peace with all the world, and is recognized today as a leading factor in shaping the governmental policies of our states and nation; Be It

"Resolved, That this distinguished American citizen be invited to address a joint session of the 35th legislature.

"FLOYD, McNEALUS,
"BUCHANAN OF BELL,
"ALLARDICE, STRICKLAND,
"BUCHANAN OF SCURRY,
"JOHNSON, OF HALL."

WILLIAM J. BRYAN TENDERS SERVICES TO UNITED STATES

A Tallahassee, Fla., dispatch to the Atlanta Constitution, dated April 6, says: William Jennings Bryan, three times candidate for president, and former secretary of state, today sent this message to President Wilson:

"Believing it to be the duty of each citizen to bear his part of the burden of war and his share of its perils, I hereby tender my services to the government. Please enroll me as a private whenever I am needed, and assign me to any work that I can do. Until called to the colors, I shall, through the Red Cross, contribute to the comfort of soldiers in the hospital and, through the Young Men's Christian Association, aid in guarding the morals of the men in camp."

Mr. Bryan, with the rank of colonel, commanded a regiment of Nebraska volunteers during the Spanish-American war.

When Mr. Bryan, during his campaign in Nebraska in 1916, declared that as one member of the organization he was not in favor of the democracy of Nebraska going down to a drunkard's grave, he was abused and criticised by the liquor press. They said that he was misrepresenting the democratic party when he intimated that its destinies and interest, as led in Nebraska, were bound up with those of the brewers and distillers. Mr. Bryan needs only to point to the action of the Nebraska state senate, which has just passed a bill, after rejecting a bone dry bill passed by the house, that has two objects. One is to permit the liquor manufacturers to continue in business in the state and the other is to furnish them a market. This is expected to be amended in conference, but the senate bill is the expression of the desire of the dominant democracy in the legislative body where it has maintained its stronghold for ten years.

The doctors are eternally advising men to drink more water. It seems quite certain that this advice will have to be taken by more persons this year than ever before.

Dry Nation During War Looms

(By George R. Holmes, staff correspondent of the International News Service.)

Washington, April 12. — Anti-liquor forces today standing on the threshold of their greatest victory.

The final drive of the anti-liquor forces is nearing completion. For, under the lash of war and economic necessity, the administration is seriously considering suppression of the manufacture of alcoholic liquors—for the duration of the war, at least.

Prohibition and temperance advocates are exerting every pressure known to the art of conviction to bring this about. Once the manufacture of liquor is stopped, once the vast machinery of the distilleries is halted, they believe that it will never be resumed.

The moral side of the question is not being considered by government officials. That, they believe, is a moot question—much to be said "for and against." But, facing a 40 per cent reduction in the nation's wheat supply, stringent remedial measures are absolutely essential.

To this end there has been placed before President Wilson and his cabinet figures showing that by stopping manufacture of liquor there will be an annual saving of millions of bushels of wheat alone.

Corn, barley and rye also figure equally as importantly in the production of alcoholic stimulants. It is known that the matter has been discussed by the cabinet.

Some sort of drastic action against the liquor traffic is assured. Of that there can be no doubt. Only the form the action will take will be debated.

Liquor forces in Washington have marshalled their forces. They have pointed out to the government that if manufacture of their product is stopped it will mean the loss of millions and millions of dollars annually to the national treasury.

They have urged that, with the government floating the most gigantic loan in the history of world finance—\$7,000,000,000—every dollar in revenue is going to be needed.

A form of sop has been thrown to the liquor people by the argument that the government would not suppress the "sale" of liquor, but only the "manufacture," in order to conserve the nation's grain.

Two propositions are before the administration—stop the manufacture of liquor or raise taxes on its production to such a prohibitive degree that it will offset, or nearly so, the loss of the grain that goes into it.

Prohibition advocates favor the former, but they feel that in either event they have won a victory in the cause for which Neal Dow and John B. Gough devoted their lives.

WHAT IS MR. BRYAN GOING TO DO?

What is Mr. Bryan going to do about it now? —Ware County Progress.

This no doubt refers to Mr. Bryan's well-known peace sentiments. Well, Mr. Bryan has already done more to attest and emphasize his inherent patriotism and loyalty to country than most of his critics have done. He has tendered his services to the President and asked to be enrolled as a private, subject to be called to the colors at any time. That's what he did in a telegram sent from Tallahassee, Fla., where he chanced to be yesterday, on the very day that congress acted on the President's recommendation that a state of war with Germany be declared. And it was much the same way with Mr. Bryan when war was declared with Spain in 1898. Mr. Bryan, a man nineteen years younger than he is today, volunteered for the war and went into service at the head of a regiment of volunteers from his native state of Nebraska. Although Mr. Bryan has been classed as a pacifist and has consistently advocated peace, his record as a patriotic American is clear, and no man has a right to slur his loyalty to country.—Albany (Ga.) Herald.